

"A communication system, device and method"

The present invention relates to a communication system outlined in the preamble of claim 1.

The present invention further relates to a communication device outlined in the preamble of claim 9, which is suitable for application in the communication system 5 and to a method outlined in the preamble of claim 11, and to a communication method.

Such a communication system and device are known from US-A-5,251,331 disclosing in particular a communication system such as a cellular radio system, 10 provided with communication devices embodied as radio telephones containing a dual mode RF power amplifier and a two-level output power supply coupled to the RF power amplifier. The power supply output provides voltages V1 and V2 depending on the types of respective modes the system operates in. The modes include the digital mode and the analog mode which possess different demands on the supply voltage control for the RF power 15 amplifier when it comes to maintaining an acceptable level of the efficiency of the RF power amplifier .

It is a disadvantage of the known communication system, communication device and method that they do not provide adequate flexibility, as to efficient adjustment concepts of the power dissipation in an RF power amplifier included especially in a 20 portable/mobile communication environment.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a communication device with reduced power consumption, not having the above drawbacks.

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To this end a communication system and a communication device according to the invention have characterising features outlined in claims 1 and 9, respectively.

It is an advantage of the communication system according to the invention that within the notion of applying table means in order to adjust the RF output power the communication device may use several possible control loop concepts for communication with the base station, which concepts are applicable in order to reduce the power consumption in an RF 5 power amplifier during transmit sessions. Also hardware architectural simplifications are principally within reach, which reduces the power consumption even further such that the discharge time of a battery included in portable/mobile devices may be increased or its required capacity/size may be reduced.

The listed data in the table means containing the relation between possible 10 power supply control input values for the power supply and possible RF output power values can now at wish without any waste or surplus of RF output power be adjusted upon manufacturing to the particulars of the circuitry used in the type of communication device. It is to be noted that the power supply output can either contain a power supply current, or a power supply voltage which will generally be the case.

15 In an embodiment of a communication system according to the invention additional variables such as the working frequency of the RF output signal, and/or temperature parameters may be included as additional variables for fine tuning the required RF output power, in particular the output voltage, for providing an RF output signal of the RF power amplifier with the desired magnitude and frequency.

20 Preferably the table means comprise easy to implement and handle, relatively cheap memory means.

In a still further embodiment outlined in claim 4 three possible embodiments are described in greater detail. In first and second possible embodiments comparator means for comparing information about a desired RF output value to the actual RF output 25 value is included in the communication device, whereas in a third embodiment this comparator means can even be dispensed with from the communication device(s).

An embodiment of the communication system according to the invention outlined in claim 7 provides switching of the RF output power to maximum RF output power substantially without any loss in efficiency.

30 In applications wherein the RF power of the RF power output is adjusted by controlling the supply voltage to the RF power amplifier an efficient DC/DC voltage converter is preferred.

Consequently the method according to the present invention referred to

above has the advantageous characterising features outlined in claim 11.

At present the communication system, communication device and method
5 according to the invention will be elucidated further together with its additional advantages while reference is being made to the appended drawing, wherein similar components are being referred to by means of the same reference numerals. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows a first possible embodiment of a communication device according to the invention;

10 Fig. 2 shows a second possible embodiment of a communication device according to the invention; and

Fig. 3 shows a third possible embodiment of the communication device according to the invention applied in a communication system according to the invention.

15 Fig. 1, 2 and 3 each show different embodiments of a communication device 1, which may be used in a communication system 2 schematically shown in fig. 3, together with other similar communication devices 1. The communication system 2 further comprises a base station 3 embodied to communicate with the communication device(s) 1 and vice versa. Such communication devices 3 are being used in mobile/portable communication
20 devices in transceivers, pagers with acknowledgement of receipt, and the like and in for example telephone systems or the like.

The communication device 1 comprises an RF power amplifier 4 having an RF output 5 and an RF power control input 6 for controlling the magnitude or value of the RF output power on the RF output 5. The controlling of the RF output power may take
25 place by any suitable means such as for example by controlling of the duty cycle (on/off periods) or by controlling of the supply current or supply voltage of the RF power amplifier 4, schematically depicted at 28 in the RF power amplifier 4. Description of the latter case will be adhered to in the remaining of the description. In a practical implementation of the communication device 1 (not shown) the RF power amplifier 4 may have a power supply
30 input which is separate from the RF power control input 6.

The communication device 1 also comprises a power supply 7, which may be embodied as a power supply converter for converting one power supply signal to another. The power supply 7 having a power supply terminal 8 in this case provided with a supply voltage, a control input 9 and a supply output 10 connected to the RF output power control

input 6 of the RF power amplifier 4; a data receiver means 11 having an output 12 connected to an receive/transmit antenna 13, an data output 14 for providing analog or digital baseband data sent by the base station 3 and an RF input 15 connected to the RF output 5 of the RF power amplifier 4; and table means 16 generally embodied as memory means having a table selection input 17 connected to the data output 14 of the data receiver means 11 and a table output 18 connected to the control input 9 of the power supply 7. The communication device 1 may comprise a controllable switch 19 having two switch sides 20 and 21 connected to the power supply terminal 8 and the supply output 10 respectively, and a control input 22 coupled (see dotted lines in figs. 1-3) to the data output 14 of the receiver means 11 in the 10 embodiments shown in the figures through table output 18.

The receiver means 11 comprises for example simplex- or duplex-, filter-, and demodulation means for performing a one-way or two-way communication link between the base station 3 and the communication device 1. The RF power of the RF power signal sent through the antenna 13 to the base station 3 is controlled in this case by controlling the 15 supply voltage applied on RF output control input 6. One of the data sent by the base station 3 to the communication device 1 contains apart from for example speech information about the RF output power of the output power amplifier sensed in the base station 3. For the embodiments of figs. 1 and 2 this information concerns data about a desired signal magnitude or value of the RF output power value. This data is fed back to the communication device 1 20 and is available at data output 14, generally as baseband analog or digital data. On RF output 5 the actual RF output power value is available. Both values, that is the desired and the actual RF output power are input at respective comparator inputs 23 and 24 of a comparator means 25. The comparator means 25 has a comparator output 26 which is coupled to the control input 6 through control input 9. The table means 16 contain a listing of possible 25 control input values which are related to possible RF output power values. The data at data output 14 is being used for selection of the proper control input value such that a desired RF output power value is set. Several architectural concepts are possible within this context.

In the embodiment of fig. 1 the control input value selected from the table means 16 and available at table output 18 drives a schematically shown efficient DC/DC 30 converter 27. This also holds for the embodiments in figs. 2 and 3. In the embodiment of fig. 1 the power supply 7 is schematically shown to comprises a kind of dissipative regulator means 28 indicated as a variable resistor in power supply 7 in figure 1. Herein the power supply 7 is shown to have an additional control input 29 connected to the comparator output 26. A coarse RF output power control is achieved by the table output control signal on

output 18, whereas a fine tuning thereof takes place based on an error signal on output 26 resulting from the difference between the desired an the actual values of the RF output power on inputs 23 and 24.

In the embodiment of fig. 2 this error signal is being fed directly to table
5 selection input 17 to be used as a selection signal for selecting the appropriate control input
signal for controlling the RF output power. However in the embodiment of fig. 3 the
communication device does not contain any comparator means at all because the error signal
is now being provided by the base station 3, sent to the communication device 1 to be
available on data output 14 and table selection input 17 directly. Off course the
10 communication protocol must be designed accordingly to cope with this new concept.
However it is easier to provide some kind of hardware or software implemented comparison
between an actual and a desired RF output power centrally in the base station 3 for every
communication link with a communication device 1 then to do this in each and every
separate communication device. Furthermore this option reduces the power consumption and
15 hardware cost in every communication device of the communication system still further,
because it does not contain the comparator means 25.

In the embodiments shown the communication device 1 has the switching
means 19 which will be closed if the data on data output 14 indicates that it is desired that
the RF output power is to be maximised for efficiency reasons.

20 In those cases wherein the RF power amplifier works in a burst mode
such as in GSM communication systems it is preferred to connect a capacitor 30 to supply
output 10 in order to reduce a ripple on the voltage supplied caused by the burst. Several
modifications are within reach of the man skilled in the art such as the inclusion of the fine
tuning in the embodiment of figure 1 in the embodiments of figures 2 or 3. Another
25 modification concerns a possible direct connection between table output 18 and RF control
input 6, if desired.

In view of the foregoing it will be evident to a person skilled in the art
that various modifications may be made within the spirit and the scope of the present
invention as hereinafter defined by the appended claims and that the present invention is thus
30 not limited to the examples provided.